

No meeting will be made to argue against the motion.

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS IN THE GESNERIACEAE: V

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ABSTRACT. Chromosome numbers are recorded for forty-three species and one hybrid belonging to the Old World Gesneriaceae. The genera represented, with the number of species studied in brackets, are as follows: *Cyrtandra* (3), *Aeschynanthus* (8), *Boea* (2), *Chirita* (6), *Didymocarpus* (2), *Haberlea* (1), *Loxocarpus* (1), *Saintpaulia* (6 & 1 hybrid), and *Streptocarpus* (14). In *Streptocarpus* the counts for the most part conform to the normal pattern: $2n = 32$ in subgenus *Streptocarpus* and $2n = 30$ in *Streptocarpella*. There are, however, two species of subgenus *Streptocarpus* showing hexaploid and octoploid counts respectively: *S. variabilis* $2n = 96$ and *S. hildebrandtii* $2n = 128$.

The following paper reports chromosome counts made in Old World species of the family Gesneriaceae. The plants studied are from the collection at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and are all of known wild origin. Specimens of all collections investigated are in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden under the numbers quoted in Table 1. *Aeschynanthus* species have been identified by Mr P. J. B. Woods whilst all other identifications have been made by Mr B. L. Burtt.

The cytological preparations were either acetocarmine or propionocarmine squashes of material which had been fixed in 3:1 ethanol:acetic acid. In the case of root tips, pretreatment was carried out in a saturated solution of paradichlorobenzene for three to four hours before fixation. Chromosome numbers are listed in Table 1 and illustrated in plate 9 a-f.

DISCUSSION

Discussion has been kept to a minimum as the topic has been given a much greater coverage in a paper reviewing all existing chromosome counts in the Old World Gesneriaceae (Ratter, 1975).

The chromosome number of $2n = 34$ has been recorded for both the *Cyrtandra* species listed in Table 1. This appears to be the usual number for the genus as shown by the counts given in Ratter & Prentice (1964), Storey (1966) and Ratter & Milne (1970).

Polysomy occurred in all root-tips of *Haberlea rhodopensis* examined: a majority of figures had $2n = 44$ but others showed numbers varying from $2n = c. 30$ to $c. 50$. The significance of these observations in the light of differing chromosome counts recently recorded in the literature (Borhidi 1968, $2n = 38$; Lepper 1970, $2n = 44$) is briefly discussed in Ratter, 1975.

Four of the six *Chirita* species show a count of $2n = 18$, whilst *C. bimaculata* D. Wood and *C. hamosa* R. Br., both in the section *Microchirita* C.B. Cl. show $2n = 34$.

All of the *Saintpaulias* have counts of $n = 15$ as in most previous records for the genus, possibly indicating a relationship with subgenus *Streptocarpella* of *Streptocarpus* (see Hilliard & Burtt, 1971, p. 44). The hybrid *S. confusus* B. L. Burtt x *orbicularis* B. L. Burtt shows perfect chromosome pairing at meiosis and normal fertility, indicating an absence of barriers to gene exchange between the parental species.

The new chromosome counts in *Streptocarpus* conform to the pattern of $2n = 32$ in the subgenus *Streptocarpus* and $2n = 30$ in the subgenus *Streptocarpella*, with the exception of two species of subgenus *Streptocarpus* from Madagascar. Both of these show polyploidy of the normal $x = 16$: *S. variabilis* Humbert is a hexaploid ($2n = 96$) and *S. hildebrandtii* Vatke is octoploid ($2n = 128$) and both show a regular meiosis with formation of bivalents.

TABLE I

	Herbarium specimen number	Meiotic count P.M.C.	Mitotic count root tip $2n$
Subfamily CYRTANDROIDEAE Endl.			
Tribe CYRTANDREAE			
<i>Cyrtandra</i> aff. <i>multibracteata</i>		$n = 17$ (1 mei. ana.)	
C.B. Cl.			
<i>C. sandei</i> De Vries	C. 6463		34
<i>C. sororia</i> Schltr.	C. 7436	$n = 17$ (1 mei. ana.)	
Tribe TRICHOSPOREAE Nees			
<i>Aeschyanthus</i> <i>albidus</i> (Bl.) Steud.	C. 5475		30
<i>A. ellipticus</i> Lautb. & K. Sch.	C. 4601		32
<i>A. horsfieldii</i> R. Br.	C. 6526		32
<i>A. lineatus</i> Craib	C. 7402		30
<i>A. longicalyx</i> Ridley	C. 7315		32
<i>A. myrmecophilus</i> P. Woods	C. 7401		64
<i>A. papuanus</i> (Schltr.) B. L. Burtt	C. 6434		32
<i>A. guttatus</i> P. Woods	C. 4600		32
Tribe DIDYMOCARPEAE Endl.			
<i>Boea kerrii</i> Craib	C. 6029	17_{11}	
<i>B. reticulata</i> Barnett	C. 5980	9_{11}	
<i>Chirita</i> <i>bimaculata</i> D. Wood	C. 5927	17_{11}	
<i>C. caerulea</i> R. Br.	C. 8252	9_{11}	
<i>C. hamosa</i> R. Br.	C. 8032	$n = 17$ (1 mei. ana.)	
<i>C. involucrata</i> Craib	C. 8251	$n = 9$ (1 mei. ana.)	
<i>C. walkeri</i> Gardn.	Theobald & Grupe 2357*	9_{11}	
<i>C. sp.</i> from Thailand	C. 8246	9_{11}	
<i>Didymocarpus</i> <i>biserratus</i> Barnett	C. 6744	28_{11}	
<i>D. floccosus</i> Thw.	C. 8019	$n = 16$ (1 mei. ana.)	
<i>Haberlea</i> <i>rhodopensis</i> Friv.	C. 4050		44 (and c. 30-50, polysomatic)
<i>Loxocarpus</i> <i>conicapsularis</i> (C.B.Cl.) B. L. Burtt	C. 8271	$n = 9$ (1 mei. ana.)	
<i>Saintpaulia</i> <i>brevipilosa</i> B. L. Burtt	C. 3827		30
<i>S. difficilis</i> B. L. Burtt	C. 1570	15_{11}	
<i>S. diplotricha</i> B. L. Burtt	C. 3856		30

* Specimen referred to is the wild collection from which the cultivated material originated, there is no cultivated specimen.

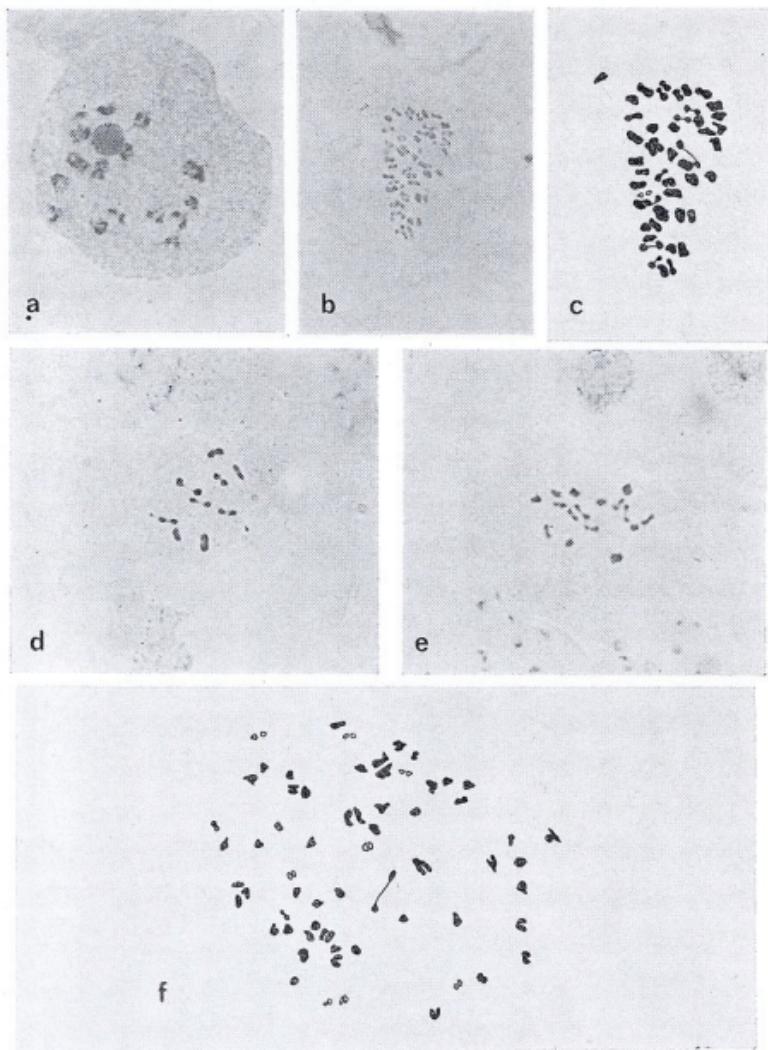


PLATE 9. Squash preparations of: a, *Aeschymanthus ellipticus* C. 4601, P.M.C. diakinesis, 16_{II}; b, *Streptocarpus variabilis* C. 6748, P.M.C. M_I, 48_{II}; c, explanatory diagram of b; d, *Chirita* sp. (Thailand) C. 8246, M_I, 9_{II}; e, *Streptocarpus rexii* C. 6232, P.M.C. M_I, 16_{II}; f, *Streptocarpus hi'debrandtii* C. 8037, P.M.C. M_I, 64_{II}, inked-in photograph. a, b, d & e × 1100; f × 1200.

S. grandifolia B. L. Burtt	C. 2958	15_{11}
S. orbicularis B. L. Burtt	C. 3787	15_{11}
S. velutina B. L. Burtt	C. 3815	15_{11}
S. confusus B. L. Burtt x orbicularis B. L. Burtt	C. 3831	15_{11}
 Streptocarpus		
subgenus <i>Streptocarpella</i> K. Fritsch		
S. caulescens C.B.Cl.	C. 8016	15_{11}
var. <i>pallescens</i> Engl.	C. 4955	15_{11}
S. glandulosissimus Engl.†	C. 8336	n = 15 (1 mei. ana.)
S. kirkii Hook f.	C. 8062	15_{11}
S. muscosus C.B.Cl.	C. 8237	n = 15 (1 mei. ana.)
S. oliganthus B. L. Burtt	C. 8236	15_{11}
S. stomandrus B. L. Burtt		
S. thompsonii R. Br.	C. 8332	n = 15 (1 mei. ana.)
var. <i>bojeri</i> (R. Br.) C.B.Cl.	C. 8094	15_{11}
S. thysanotus Hilliard & Burtt		
subgenus <i>Streptocarpus</i> **		
S. hildebrandtii Vatke	C. 8037	64_{11}
S. kungwensis Hilliard & Burtt	C. 4022	16_{11}
	C. 8371	16_{11}
(different stock)		
S. polyanthus Hook. forma	C. 8323	n = 16 (1 mei. ana.)
S. rexii (Hook.) Lind.	C. 6232	16_{11}
S. variabilis Humbert	C. 6748	48_{11}
 Genus anomalam		
Jerdonia indica Wight	C. 5117	14_{11}

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** Since this was written, counts of 16_{11} have been made in *S. schliebenii* Mansf. (C. 8423). This confirms morphological observations made when the seed germinated, that the species should be placed in subgenus *Streptocarpus*.

† Erroneously published in Ratter & Milne (1970) as 16_{11} .